

TOPICS ON FRUIT CULTURE

Experience and Experiments as Detailed by Those Engaged in This Industry.

Fests Made at Purdue University and the Damaging Causes That Affect Trees, Plants and Vines—What the Horticulturists Want.

The sessions of the State Horticultural Society's meeting were much more largely attended yesterday than on the day before, about twice as many being present. The proceedings, which chiefly of technical importance to horticultural specialists, were in several respects of general interest, especially in reference to the remarkable progress with which the accuracy of data and information has developed through nearly five generations of experiments in Indiana. At Tuesday's session trees formed the principal topic of discussion; but yesterday the society's attention was directed almost exclusively to modern methods of propagating berries, shrubs, and small fruit. The leading paper in the morning was read by Prof. J. Troop, of Purdue University, on the horticultural work at that institution and its sub-stations. He read, in opening his discussion, reports from the latter. He then stated the character and growth of a large number of varieties of fruits tested during the year. There had been sent to the institution, he said, a great many small fruits for that purpose. The comparative merits of each were reviewed from a practical point of view, together with their relative growing and marketing on the market in season. The conditions of soil, with regard to heat, moisture, elevation and quality suited to the different fruits were explained at length from both the scientific and the productive point of view.

The Professor then spoke of the experiments with vegetables at the outside stations of the university system. They had been conducted in imperfect and somewhat inconclusive last season, on most subjects investigated, on account of the drought, but artificial means were thought to have been used for largely controlling such conditions. Extensive tests of commercial fertilizers had been carried on, and the new "trench system" of planting, which has been adopted in the future, was employed instead of the time-honored plan of raising vegetable products in hills. The spirit of Professor Troop's paper was accurate and practical, showing a manifest determination on the part of the modern schools of agriculture to abandon the empiric of usage whenever they fail to comport with the truths of science, as learned direct from nature. Another paper of importance was that of Granville Cowing, of Muncie, on the "Experience with Small Fruits in Indiana This Year." Mr. Cowing is regarded as one of the ablest authorities in his specialty in the country. He reported the general results of the season to be very satisfactory, and more encouraging for the future than for several years past. For certain peculiar reasons resulting from the effect of a wet season succeeded by a great drought. There were also read a paper on "The Strawberry," by Theo. E. Lounsbury, of Ellettsville, and a report from the First district, by G. W. McIntosh.

After brief discussion on these subjects, general resolutions were called for and the following was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a bill which only waits for some minor adjustments by a conference of the two houses and the approval of the President to become a law, which entitles the interests of agriculture and kindred arts to a representation in the cabinet of the Nation.

Whereas, This is a recognition of the great and paramount interests of agriculture in the direct councils of the Nation, which we hail as just and worthy; and

Whereas, We most humbly trust that our distinguished fellow-citizen, General Benjamin Harrison, President-elect, in the selection of his political family, who are to be his advisers and chosen associates in the administration of the various branches of our government, may, in his wisdom, select such a person for the chair of agriculture as may fairly represent the greatest of all branches of our several industries, either political or social; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while it would be indelicate and presumptuous in us to assume to instruct or advise President-elect Harrison further than the above, and indeed, while we have no individual name to propose or suggest, we yet feel that the importance of the matter in hand fully justifies us in the expression of the sentiments herein contained.

In the afternoon the official reports from the Fourth district, by G. W. Grant, were read. The former contained some unusual records of fruit grown this year, one grape-vine being noted which bore 500 bunches of large fruit. The subject of the "Relative Growth of Foreign and Native Trees and Plants" was then discussed by W. H. Ragan. He noticed the fact that peculiar species of animals and plants alike belong to the various continents, and that the distinction in characteristics of given countries in the latter was strikingly similar to that in the former. The plants of America were very generally of bolder, wilder and more straggling growth than like species in Europe. This fact he attributed to the influence of many centuries of careful training. He said that strictly indigenous plants to America had not yet been benefited from such extensive care, having been trained only since the year 1492. Probably in the course of several centuries more the influence of persistent training on this continent will begin to take on, in its essential nature, the compact and symmetrical form of the plants of the other continent. This he said had likewise been the undoubted process with the domestic animals, for example, in the breeding of the horse and dog, until there was now an assemblage of useful, modified forms of domestic animals, gathered round from every quarter of the earth. In support of this position Mr. Ragan cited numerous instances that had come under his own observation, in the course of a long rural experience, while trees of almost identical characteristics in most respects, great in compact and uniform in European countries than they had here.

Prof. J. C. Arthur, of the agricultural department of Purdue University, was then introduced, and read a paper on the "Botanical Work of Purdue." He said that botanical matters certainly had a more direct relation to the arts of agriculture and horticulture than any other science. Horticulture might be called the refinement of agriculture, giving attention to less land and taking greater care in the management of the products. All of these valuable investigations, which had been made by science on behalf of farming had been accomplished directly by means of the microscope. The average farmer, and possibly the horticulturist, had much to owe to it. He had heard of the great discoveries made of germs and infusoria, but had heard scarcely anything of the instrument which had been used to make these discoveries. Necessarily, with the art at its present state of progress, the instrument used in microscopy had to be of the very finest and in their laboratory they due they were elaborately fitted out with them. For the various departments of agricultural research, they had now in course of erection at the university, five large rooms. The one had a room devoted to the study of germs. This contained one of the finest special equipments in its line existing anywhere. The Professor said that he had met Dr. Kohn, the greatest germologist in the world, last year in Germany, and that he had personally planned the entire outfit for Purdue. He then proceeded to speak in a general description of the work of the department, without entering into much detail. He believed the experiments to be really necessary to the successful advancement of the rural arts. They stood now all prepared for the work, but what they wished specially to invite was that the farmer should now bring to them their practical difficulties for experiment and possible solution. They could not work without material, and they were there for the express purpose of receiving that material from the queries and specimens from the farmers of this State. Without such action on the farmer's part, their experiment stations would be a failure. What they now most needed and deserved was a hearty co-operation from practical men. The plant study at the university, the Professor explained, was divided into two general departments: The one of diseases of plants and the growth of plants in health. Under the first they had done the most for the farmer, for the most of the various germ diseases which are so largely affecting the crops everywhere now, and they believe they have arrived at some important remedies for killing them. In illustrating some of the microscopic fungi and infusoria, the Professor stated that the tiny brown specks and patches on apples were all parasitical plant growths which fastened themselves on the fruit and sucked its life to such an extent as to greatly curtail both its natural growth and market value. The similar spots on peaches, which eventually covered them in many cases and destroyed their value wholly, were of the same character, while the air itself, in the season, was filled with preying infusoria of varied forms, all of which had the same fatal and fatal effect. He concluded, he asked for the earnest support of the practical men before him, saying that those farming near the institution have been interested in the work, but that the people should

remember it is a State enterprise and open freely to all in need of its advice and assistance. After a brief discussion and the transaction of some routine business a resolution was passed respecting an appropriation from the State for horticultural purposes. The preamble recited a pressing need for money on part of the society, and as the interest it represented produced fruit valued at several millions of dollars annually it was resolved that the General Assembly ought to appropriate \$2,000 yearly to aid in the further development of the fruit industry. A committee was appointed, with Sylvester Johnson chairman, to bring this matter before the General Assembly.

The evening session of the society was almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of the various methods of propagating fruit, and to the plan of their merits. A valuable talk on this subject was given by Prof. W. C. Latta, of Purdue, who also discussed the question of the possibility of grafting on fruit. He opposed the theory, but the majority seemed to differ with him on this point, as they thought that grafting was applying to grain, would not apply to fruit. All the farmers present testified to a positive gradual decrease in fruit crops from year to year, and seemed to consider the problem of this falling off in the future to be very pressing. The general theories advanced in explanation were that the trees had been overworked, and that the soil was exhausted and that increase of infusoria had greatly weakened them through disease.

A committee of the city florists attended the meeting in a body at 9:30 a. m. and being introduced, brought forward the suggestion that a co-operative effort be made by the two societies of florists and horticulturists to open a permanent stand in this city under competent charge, for the joint exhibit of their fruits and flowers under suitable conditions. This suggestion received the hearty approval of the society, and a ground plan of a hall was exhibited, and a committee of three elected, with W. H. Ragan as chairman, to act with the florists in the matter. During the meeting of the Legislature a display of fruit will be given. The society will complete its business to-day.

SKETCHES FROM BONAVENTURE.

Mr. Geo. W. Cable's Admirable Reading of His Story, at Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Evening.

An excellent audience, both in numbers and quality, sat down last night in the pleasant hall of the Y. M. C. A. to listen to George W. Cable's reading of selections from his story of "Bonaventure." The newly-provided incandescent lights add much to the attractiveness of the lecture-room, which is now one of the most complete and convenient of the smaller halls of the city. At 8 o'clock Mr. Cable, erect and smiling, made his appearance, and as soon as he was recognized he had a hearty reception. He has changed very little since the occasion of his last visit here, and as he stood in evening dress with his book in his hands, waiting for his auditors to settle down in their seats and get quiet, he had very much the appearance of a college professor about to catch a number of his students of pupils. In his few prefatory remarks Mr. Cable congratulated himself on the fact that he had had opportunities of appearing three times before the audience, and he began to read. He congratulated the association, under whose auspices his present visit was made, upon the improvements he noted in its place of meeting. Then he opened his book, and with the explanation that Grande Point, where the scene of "Bonaventure" is located, is a little community about sixty miles distant from New Orleans, he began to read. Mr. Cable has little natural endowment as a reader and has much to learn from art, but his earnestness and an apparently complete identification of himself with the characters he depicts makes him almost as successful on the stage as he has been as a novelist, and the dialect in which much of his stories is told is much more intelligible in his mouth to most persons than it is on the printed page. His voice is a loud, clear, strong, and his delivery is a powerful, but he throws himself heartily into his work and his complete mastery of the French which most of his characters speak and his dramatic force in action and gesticulation, makes his reading effective.

The little village, with its simple residents, whose main interest centered on the question of "Is Misch Wallace begin to grudge?" was rapidly sketched, and then followed the account of the schoolmaster's meeting with Maximilian Russell and his introduction to that worthy and his friends, who made up the unpromising society in which Bonaventure's work was to be accomplished. The walk with the children that followed was delightfully described, as was the story of Claude's addition to the schoolmaster's flock, and when the opening of the school was reached, and the ringing of the bell which the schoolmaster's flock was depicted, Mr. Cable gained the hearty applause of his hearers by his vivid presentation of the scene. Then came the great tragedy: Claude's death, and the Master's love for Sidonia, a description of the school, half humorous, half pathetic, the account of the priest's visit, and the troubles that beset the school from the dullness of Crebiche, "well named because with such celestine dust thou progress backward," to the malice of his father. The scenes at the examination, which was to determine the question of continuing or closing the school were graphically given, and were applauded vigorously, but the sketch of Claude's death, which was rather a disappointment, and readers who formed the acquaintance of that genial New England philosopher in Mr. Cable's printed pages will regret the presentation of him on the stage as a respining. The closing recital of the love story of the two principal characters was heartily enjoyed, and when Bonaventure and Sidonia disappeared from the stage, and Mr. Cable, followed them, there was a general expression of regret that the entertainment could not have been continued longer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUCH CONCERT.

A fine concert in every respect was that given last night, at Tomlinson Hall, by the Redpath Grand-lyceum Concert Company. The quartet of artists enjoy a world-wide reputation, and have sung or played in every country and court of Europe. Miss Juch, the soprano, has been heard here in concert and opera previous to this occasion, and her grand voice has received the highest praise from all.

To the beautiful song, "Knowest Thou on the Fair Land," from Mignon, for which she received the most enthusiastic applause, she responded with "Laurie," the ballad dear to everyone's heart. For her second solo she substituted, "The Jewel Song," from Faust, and for the last song, Bragade's "Angels' Serenade," with violin obbligato. Miss Hope Glenn is best known for the prominence gained the season she assisted Christine Nilsson. The word picture which she expresses the superb quality of tone which she possesses. For her first number on the programme she substituted an arietta, by Gluck, and to great applause sang the ballad, "Thru the Forest," Went Sailing out into the West, and her set and song was also warmly received.

Madame Teresa Carreno was like an old friend. Her faultless playing, which has been her record for a number of years, still charms every listener. She has been awarded medals for her fine performances in many of the capitals of Europe and South America. The national music-teachers' convention, held in Chicago, last summer, she carried off the honors, and her playing last night was equal to her best efforts. To her resplendent she responded by playing a charming "Staccato Caprice," by Voglrich. Herr Leopold Liechtenberg was grand in his violin playing. He has not been heard here for any time. His recital, the rendition of the Spanish dances was very fine, as was also the air varie by Viouxtemps. The audience was appreciative, and also selfish, as it demanded encore after encore, and would not cease until it secured a response. The artists were exceedingly generous, which fact was also appreciated. The nights when Indianapolis can listen to as many great musicians are exceedingly rare, for a concert company of such talent is seldom brought together by any manager.

NOTES.

Beginning to-night, Billy Barry and Hugh Fay, two of the cleverest of Irish comedians, will give an engagement at English's in "McKenna's Flirtation," a hilarious comedy which is full of fun and good specialties. They have a good company, and their evening entertaining performances may be expected. There is a good advance sold.

The most pronounced of all the recent musical comedy successes, "Zigzag" will be seen at the Star Theater, New York, for weeks and will be doing a tremendous business everywhere. It has made an unmistakable hit and is said to be very funny.

Snoor's K. K. is excellent for your cough or hoarseness.

THE DISTINGUISHED HUNTING PARTY.

A Day in the Fields and Good Game Near the State Line for the President-Elect.

General Harrison and his son-in-law, J. R. McKee, with R. B. Peirce and his son, left yesterday morning by a special train consisting only of the directors' car and the engine, over the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railway. It was the beginning of their two days' hunting trip, the exact terminus of which was unknown when the train pulled out of the Union passenger station, except to the train-dispatcher and Mr. Peirce. Their first stop was at the little village of Dana, in Vermillion county, seventy-five miles from the city, and only about five miles from the Illinois State line. The party alighted there and spent the day gunning for quail, prairie-chickens and rabbits. As the President-elect is an untried pedestrian, it is more than likely he roamed over into Illinois, yesterday afternoon. It was the desire of the General that no reporters or correspondents should accompany the party, and none were invited. He felt he would like to be permitted to enjoy at least two days' absolute privacy. Mr. Russell Harrison received a colored Peirce, last night, saying that the General was the first member of the party to bring down a bird, that they enjoyed a fine hunter's dinner at a farm-house, had had a good and successful day's sport, and that all were well. They will return to the city some time to-night. Vice-president-elect Morton, it is expected, will be here early next week to visit the General.

Result of the Day's Shooting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
DANA, Ind., Dec. 5.—General Harrison and party arrived at this place at 9 A. M., to-day, on Mr. Peirce's special train, and were met at the depot by Capt. Caleb Bates and a number of local sportsmen. Only a small number of people were present when he arrived, as it was not generally known that he was expected. The party started immediately for the hunting ground, about two miles east of town, in search of quails, of which the General made the first shot, gaining it fairly and bringing down a fine quail. The day was bright and cool, but too windy for good shooting, but notwithstanding this difficulty the party had excellent sport, bagging a large number of quails and several rabbits, of which General Harrison had his share, killing more quail than any other member of the party. At 3 P. M. they dined at Captain Bates's pleasant country home, after which, on account of the high wind, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Peirce remained at Captain Bates's, while the remainder of the party resumed the hunt till dark. The party will spend the night in Mr. Peirce's private car and make an early start to the fields and woods to-morrow, when they will give some attention to prairie chickens as well as quails. The General proved himself a true sportsman, being a fine wing shot and a genial companion, and making the long tramp through woods and fields and over hills with less fatigue than any member of the party, except Dr. Johnson, who rode in a carriage most of the time, excusing himself for so doing by saying that it was a matter of convenience. The General was very much in balance when Mr. Peirce went shooting. When General Harrison returned this evening he was apparently excited in medieval armor, but a closer inspection showed it to be nothing more formidable than a coat of myriads of burrs which had clung to him on the long tramp. He expressed himself as having had a fine time, having a holiday unmarred with politics.

In Trouble Over a Loan.

On July 2, 1886, the Farmers' Trust Company, of Fargo, D. T., loaned \$1,000 to a man giving his name as George W. Frey, of this city, Patrick Golden, of Fargo, vouching for him. A mortgage was given on land owned by Frey in Ransom county. When the interest came due, a letter was sent George W. Frey, of this city, and Mr. Frey disclaimed ever having made such a loan. In the meantime Golden and the man giving his name as Frey disappeared. Yesterday Golden appeared at the streets at Fargo, and was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, and bound over.

Two Serious Accidents.

Walter Dorsett was seriously injured at Flymouth while coupling cars, and was brought to this city for medical attendance. In a runaway occurring on Washington street, near Alabama, yesterday afternoon, Lee Sutphen and a companion, Alois Leslie, were thrown from their wagon, the latter suffering a dangerous injury to the spine.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The plans and specifications for the soldiers' monument are being examined by the commissioners and it is proposed to advertise at once for bids which will probably be opened about the middle of next month. Architect Schmitz writes that he will not be here until next spring.

Republican State Committee.

The Republican State central committee will hold a meeting on the 14th inst., for the purpose of closing up the accounts of the campaign. Every member of the committee is expected to be present, and the executive committee and finance committee will make their final reports.

Closed on Account of Fever.

Secretary Metcalf, of the State Board of Health, received a letter from Health Officer Green, of Jennings county, yesterday, stating that part of the North Vernon schools had been closed on account of scarlet fever.

Short's K. K. Sold by all druggists at 25c a bottle.

THE NEW PERFUME—Harrison Bouquet, 75c a bottle.
PEARL'S Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

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Married a lady far from fair; But when smiles lit up her face, You forgot her want of grace. So good a wife brought forth— These won her a bride wreath.

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Millions of acres of choice land; healthy climate; good water on line of the Denver, Fort & Worth Ry. \$2 to \$5 per acre, on long time and low rate of interest. For maps and general information call on or address John Howard, Agent, Room 2, Jackson place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh, in its destructive force, stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is, therefore, singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies, concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge, have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than to torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and radical, is instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise, price, \$1.

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Brass Easels, Wall Pockets,
Broom Holders, Scrap Books,
Wall Brackets, Brass Goods,
Autograph Albums, Wooden Easels,
Juvenile Books, Standard Miscellaneous Books,
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The Jolliest.....Songs, Duets, Trios.

The Funniest.....Quartets, Quintets,

The Liveliest.....Chorus and Merry

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